

# ASKS WAR LEVY OF \$100,000,000

PRESIDENT APPEALS TO EVERY PATRIOTIC CITIZEN TO AID IN BEARING OF BURDEN OF INCREASED TAXES AND IN MEETING UNFORSEEN CRISES ARISING FROM CLASH IN EUROPE.

Washington, Sept. 5. — President Wilson personally addressed Congress in joint session Friday, urging legislation to raise \$100,000,000 a year additional revenue through internal taxes to meet a treasury deficit threatened by the conflict in Europe. The President said:

Gentlemen of the Congress: I come to you today to discharge a duty which I wish with all my heart I might have been spared; but it is a duty which is very clear, and therefore I perform it without hesitation or apology. I come to ask very earnestly that additional revenue be provided for the government.

During the month of August there was, as compared with the corresponding month of last year, a falling off of \$10,629,538 in the revenues collected from customs. A continuation of this decrease in the same proportion throughout the current fiscal year would probably mean a loss of customs revenues of from \$60,000,000 to \$100,000,000.

## War Conditions Blamed.

I need not tell you to what this falling off is due. It is due in chief part not to the reduction recently made in the customs duty, but to the great decrease in importations; and that is due to the extraordinary extent of the industrial area affected by the present war in Europe.

Conditions have arisen which no man foresaw; they affect the world of commerce and economic production, and they must be faced and dealt with.

It would be very unwise to postpone dealing with them. Delay in such a matter, and in the particular circumstances in which we now find ourselves as a nation, might involve consequences of the most embarrassing and most deplorable sort, for which I, for one, would not care to be responsible.

## Situation Is Dangerous.

It would be very dangerous in the present circumstances to create a moment's doubt as to the strength and sufficiency of the treasury of the United States; its ability to assist, to steady and sustain the financial operations of the country's business.

If the treasury is known or even thought to be weak where will be our peace of mind? The whole industrial activity of the country would be chilled and demoralized. Just now the peculiarly difficult financial problems of the moment are being successfully dealt with, with great self-possession and good sense and very sound judgment; but they are only in process of being worked out.

## Would Keep Treasury Solid.

If the process of solution is to be completed, no one must be given reason to doubt the solidity and adequacy of the treasury of the government which stands behind the whole method by which our difficulties are being met and handled.

The treasury itself could get along for a considerable period, no doubt, without immediate resort to new sources of taxation. But at what cost to the business of the community? Approximately \$75,000,000, a large part of the present balance, is now on deposit with national banks distributed throughout the country. It is deposited, of course, on call.

## Withdrawals May Be Needed.

I need not point out to you what the probable consequences of inconvenience and distress and confusion would be if the diminishing income of the treasury should make it necessary rapidly to withdraw these deposits.

And yet without additional revenue that plainly might become necessary and the time when it became necessary could not be controlled or determined by the convenience of the country.

It would have to be determined by the operations and necessities of the treasury itself. Such risks are not necessary and ought not to be run. We cannot too scrupulously or carefully safeguard a financial situation which is, at best, while war continues in Europe, difficult and abnormal. Hesitation and delay are the worst forms of bad policy under such conditions.

## Ought Not to Borrow.

And we ought not to borrow. We ought to resort to taxation, although we may regret the necessity of putting additional temporary burdens on our people. To sell bonds would be to make most untimely and unjustifiable demand on the money market; untimely because this is manifestly not the time to withdraw working capital from other uses to pay the government's bills; unjustifiable, because unnecessary.

The country is able to pay any just and reasonable taxes without distress. And to every other form of borrowing, whether for long periods or for short, there is the same objection.

## Money Market Is Bad.

These are not the circumstances, this is at this particular moment and in this particular exigency not the market to borrow large sums of money. What we are seeking is to ease and assist every financial transaction, not to add a single additional embarrassment to the situation.

The people of this country are both intelligent and profoundly patriotic. They are ready to meet the present conditions in the right way and to support the government with generous self-denial. They know and understand, and will be intolerant only of those who dodge responsibility or are not frank with them.

## Must Accept Inevitable.

The occasion is not of our own making. We had no part in making it. But it is here. It affects us as directly and palpably almost as if we were participants in the circumstances which gave rise to it.

We must accept the inevitable with calm judgment and unruffled spirits, like men accustomed to deal with the unexpected, habituated to take care of themselves, masters of their own affairs and their own fortunes. We shall pay the bill, though we did not deliberately incur it.

## Add \$100,000,000 Revenue.

In order to meet every demand upon the treasury without delay or peradventure, and in order to keep the treasury strong, unquestionably strong, and strong throughout the present anxieties, I respectfully urge that additional revenue of \$100,000,000 be raised through internal taxes devised in your wisdom to meet the emergency. The only suggestion I take the liberty of making is that such sources of revenue be chosen as will begin to yield at once and yield with a certain and constant flow.

I cannot close without expressing the confidence with which I approach a Congress, with regard to this or any other matter, which has shown so untiring a devotion to public duty, which has responded to the needs of the nation throughout a long session, despite inevitable fatigue and personal sacrifice and so large a proportion of whose members have devoted their whole time and energy to the business of the country.

# BENEDICT XV. NEW POPE

GIACONO DELLA CHIESA MADE CARDINAL MAY 25, 1914.

Archbishop of Bologna One of the Youngest Members of the Sacred College.

Western Newspaper Union News Service.

Rome. — Cardinal Giaccone Della Chiesa, elected pope by the sacred college on Thursday, Sept. 3, in succession to Pius X., who died Aug. 20, was created a cardinal May 25, 1914. He is the archbishop of Bologna, Italy.

He was born at Pegli, in the diocese of Genoa, Nov. 21, 1854, and was ordained a priest Dec. 21, 1878. He served as secretary of the nunciature in Spain from 1883 to 1887, in which years he was appointed secretary to the late Cardinal Rampolla.

He was appointed substitute secretary of state in 1901, and in 1907 he was elected to the post of adviser to the holy office.

In 1907 he was appointed papal nuncio of Madrid, in succession to Monsignor Rianaldini, but this appointment was canceled three days later. This incident had occurred just before he was made archbishop of Bologna.

The choice falls on a cardinal of Italian birth, as was expected from tradition, and also from the disturbed conditions in Europe.

It was at the age of twenty-four that the new pope was ordained in the priesthood. He soon attracted the attention of Cardinal Rampolla, later secretary of state for Pope Leo XIII.

When Cardinal Rampolla was made nuncio to Madrid, he took Monsignor Della Chiesa with him as secretary of the nunciature. On Cardinal Rampolla's return to Rome to become secretary of state for the vatican, Monsignor Della Chiesa entered the secretariat of state as one of the "minutissimi," or minor officials, until 1901, when he was appointed substitute to the secretariat and also secretary of the cypher.

As secretary to the secretary of state, Cardinal Della Chiesa was brought into notable prominence throughout the Catholic hierarchy, but his position was not at that time of cardinal rank. On the accession of Pope Pius X., Monsignor Della Chiesa continued in the secretariat until Dec. 16, 1907, when the pope gave him a noted promotion to the position of archbishop of the important see of Bologna.

For seven years he administered the see of Bologna with notable success, until in May last, Pope Pius X. named him among thirteen members of the hierarchy to receive the red hat. Archbishop Begin of Quebec was among the other cardinals named at that time, the others being prelates of Spain, France, Austria, Germany and Italy.

The full title of the new pope in addition to Benedict XV., will be pope, bishop of Rome, successor of St. Peter, supreme pontiff of the Universal church, patriarch of the West, primate of Italy, archbishop and metropolitan of the Roman province, archbishop of Bologna.

When Monsignor Della Chiesa was given this position it was declared in Rome that it was mainly with the object of combating modern religious ideas, Bologna being the headquarters of the National Democratic league, whose members advocated what is known as "modernism" in religion.

In January, 1914, while still at Bologna, the present pope issued a pastoral letter strongly condemning the tango.

It has been 174 years since the time of the last Pope Benedict.

On his election to the papacy in 1740, Cardinal Prospero Lambertini assumed that title. It is an interesting fact that the new pope was archbishop of Bologna while Pope Benedict XIV. was born in Bologna.

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